

National Republican.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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WASHINGTON, APRIL 14, 1879.

TO-DAY Speaker RANDALL will have it

in his power to keep closed or to open the doors

of legislation in the House.

RANDALL has exalted SUNDAY Cox to the

measure of two chairmanships. Cox will

now begin to take some interest in politics

again.

It must be admitted that Speaker RAND-

DALL did much better than it was expected

he would in the arrangement of the com-

mittees of the House.

HENDRICKS says he will not take the

second place on the Democratic ticket next

year. While he was about it he might as

well have declined the first place.

In the State courts of South Carolina

Republicans, white or black, are carefully

positively excluded from service on the

juries. The few, very few, exceptions to this

rule only serve to prove its general applica-

tion.

THEY want to abolish the test oath for

jurors in the Federal Courts in the South.

At the same time they apply the test of

partisanship to the jurors in the State courts

of that section. The motive behind all this

is an ultimate design to "put none but Con-

federates on guard."

APPARENTLY the Democrats in the

House have yielded to the clamors of the

Greenbackers for the opening of general

business in the House. It remains to be

seen to-day whether they will keep their

pledges or not. King Caucus is not always

an honest promise—except to the Bourbons.

GENERAL BRAGG, as chairman of the

War Claims Committee! Whew! how the

Southern claim agents will howl. But

THOMAS, whose newly-adopted nephew SAM

RANDALL is, is an anti-war-claims Demo-

crat, which accounts for the presence of the

lactical fluid in this parliamentary act.

THE assertion that the Oklahoma Southern

States is the only "truly loyal" Bourbon

sheet in Mississippi is not borne out by the

facts. The Corinth Record says: "It would

cost any member of the Legislature his

"political life to vote against JEFFERSON

"DAVIS for the United States Senate," and

in some parts of the State, it might have

added, such refusal would subject the un-

lucky member to a coat of tar and feathers.

WE are glad to see that THE NATIONAL

REPUBLICAN does not like a few remarks made

by the Whig agent the "indignant skunk" that

bespattered the Norfolk City Guards in Wash-

ington. Should THE REPUBLICAN quote any

thing from us with approval, we would be

sure that we had been guilty of some base-

ness in the matter quoted.—Richard Whig-

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doubtedly endorse their action, however,

and by so doing will exert a proper and dis-

creet influence in the direction of a loyal

observance of due respect for our national

emblem.

The membership of Company A is in

part composed of Government employees.

This is right and proper, for it is a ques-

tion of taste, not of law, whether a citizen

shall or shall not belong to a volun-

teer militia company. It is also a ques-

tion of taste, not of law, whether such a

volunteer militia company shall or shall

not carry the Old Flag on occasions of pub-

lic display. Of course the Government

clerks, members aforesaid, can exercise

their personal preference either way as their

taste may dictate upon the flag question.

To a man exalted in the foliage of a

neighboring tree, the reasons why Company

A do not carry the Union flag and why the

Norfolk company did carry their State flag,

don't appear to be so much of a question of

taste.

In the last number of Harper's Weekly

Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS is particu-

larly severe on the "Stalwarts." He has

abundance of ridicule for them. He evi-

dently has no great love for this class of

people. He also takes another opportunity,

and even goes out of his way to give what

he evidently thinks is a severe blow to New

York's great statesman, ROSEBROOK CON-

KLING—indeed, he lets no opportunity pass

when he is the least chance to belittle Mr.

CONKLING or cast odium upon his actions.

But for the conservative weakness of such

nice men as Mr. CURTIS we would not have

been in our present straits. They pleaded

for the enemy; they cried "peace" when

the enemy simply wanted a truce. The

"Stalwarts," as the times have proved, were

not deceived by honied words and humble

actions. The "Stalwarts" demanded justice

for the oppressed. The oppressors of the

weak cunningly made the "Miss NANCYS"

believe that they were the oppressed, and

they appeared to be so sincere and humble

the anti-stalwart element became very bold

in their defense. The result we have before

us. If any remedy comes it must come

chiefly from those whom Mr. CURTIS so

ridicules—the "Stalwarts"—for they are the

ones who have the sturdy intellect and

keen perception and practical sense to grasp

this subject in the right manner. This class

would be merciful, still they would not let

the strong oppress the weak. They would

have justice for all, and would have the

high as well as the low respect the moral

teachings of the age.

SECTIONALISM.

The country is indebted to the Demo-

cratic party for whatever of sectionalism

now exists within its borders. When the

war closed the South, which is the strong-

hold of Democracy, ostensibly said to the

world, we accept the situation and here-

after we are to know no North, no South,

no East, no West, and our conquerors, who

held the war against us, are to be our friends

without geographical dividing lines. The

laws of reconstruction were regarded under

all circumstances as fair and just alike to

all the people. They guaranteed rights

that are dear to every American citizen, and

which cannot be surrendered without a sur-

render of manhood and the equities of civil

relation. They secured to the freed-

man and new-born citizen only such rights

as are respected in the white man,

and under which the destinies of the

colored race can only be wrought

out honorably and justly. This much was

due to the colored citizen, and this much

and no more was expected and desired for

him, and whenever they have been dis-

regarded or treated contemptuously the new

bond of fellowship that had been formed

between the North and South was broken

by the latter section.

Out of a violation of good faith on the

part of the whites in the South toward the

principles and laws of reconstruction grew

a spirit of discontent that has gradually

crystallized into a feeling and purpose of

sectionalism on the part of the South which

has proved more bitter and uncompromis-

ing, if possible, on their part than has ex-

isted at any period prior to the civil war.

When this contempt for the laws and the

principles therein embodied became mani-

fest in the South, the natural result was a

feeling of repugnance at the North that

could not be repressed or controlled. The

assertion of State Rights as supreme over

the Federal power in all the South pre-

sented the germs of the worst form of

sectionalism, and challenged an antagonis-

tic that has strengthened daily until now

the dividing line is as distinct in its denar-

cation as it was when secession had wrought

its worst mischief and the South and North

became enemies at open war.

possible piece of mendacity, but in no

other degree can it hold a candle to the

original, which it attempts to counterfeit

in its treatment of the Southern question. It

complains for the reason that the Govern-

ment, when rebellion was crushed, proceeded

to reconstruct itself in its own

way without allowing those who

had just attempted to pull it down, to

shape the national future under "the new

"departure." It charges that those who

had always been true to the Union "passed

"the most odious reconstruction laws," "en-

"franchised the negroes," and disfranchised

rebels. It presents the Republicans for in-

troducing "Loyal Leagues" among the

negroes and having taught them to regard

Democrats as their worst enemies. It then

tries to reason in a feeble, sickly way, un-

der a hypothetical question, "If an infer-

"race had existed at the North and predom-

"inated, and the Democrats had sworn them

"to eternal hostility to their employers,"

"the owners of the soil, would there not

"have been trouble? Would the white la-

"borers of that section, who have frequently

"evinced violent hostility to negro labor,

"and resisted all efforts to bring negroes

"into competition with themselves, have

"submitted patiently to such a policy?"

In this the *Virginian* fabricates a case

which has no existence and can have none

anywhere else in this country except where

slavery existed when the rebellion to per-

petuate it ensued, and hence its question is

as silly as its conclusions are groundless. The

Virginian in substance contends that the

minority should rule where the negroes are

in a majority, though that minority are

known to be traitors and rebels to the

Union, and the colored citizen who helps to

form the majority has ever been loyal to it.

It fortifies its weak position by asserting

that, because a few Radical negroes were

disorderly at the first election held at

Lynchburg after the rebellion surrendered,

"the Radical party is justly chargeable

"with all the trouble that has existed be-

"tween the races in the South since the

"war, because, to subserve their own selfish

"ends, they originated the whole train of

"causes that produced the collisions be-

"tween the races. It is all their infernal

"work."

It is evident that if there had been no

Radicals before and during the war the re-

billion would have triumphed and the

Union would have been torn in tatters.

Hence, under the wise reasoning of the

Virginian, all the ills of the South that have

followed in the train of that result are

chargeable as "their infernal work." They

are responsible for saving the Union and

conserving the Republic. They are re-

sponsible for the freedom of the slave. They

are responsible for clothing him with the

rights of citizenship. They are responsible

for all "the infernal work" involved in

accomplishing these noble ends, and now they

propose to stand by the Union, the freedman,

and the new-born citizen until these are

permanently secured under the Union, the